

OUR HOMES.

Reproductive Art in the Home.

Lovers of the best and truest art in art should be especially gratified by the general improvement in public taste in the matter of home adornment, which is now everywhere manifest. Not in the homes where wealth places all things within reach, but in those of the great middle class, and even in those of the comparatively poor, is this improvement conspicuous. The cheap chrome in its laundry frame has for the most part disappeared, and its place is filled by a neatly framed reproduction of some work of genuine merit and permanent value, and the effect is evidently enchanting and refining.

Photography has not yet received its full meed of praise as an educational factor, yet when one contemplates the wonderful changes which have been wrought by its use, he is compelled to accord it a high place among the greatest achievements of the century.

The cameras and the various half-time, platinum and other inexpensive processes which are the outcome of its use have brought the world's masterpieces to thousands who otherwise would have had no acquaintance with them, save from printed description, which necessarily are always inadequate. The illustrated lecture has for some years been a source of unfailing enjoyment for many who have longed to visit the wonder place of the world, yet have lacked the means to do so, and great improvements in the way of motion pictures and color effects have recently developed.

It is, however, in its effect upon the home that we would consider the subject of reproductive art at this time. An habitual observer, if an art lover, cannot but note with great satisfaction the change which has occurred therein. It is the exceptional home where one does not see at least two or three good subjects, though perhaps presented in a cheap form. Even advertisers, never slow to estimate the judgment of the masses, avail themselves of neat half-times of genuine art subjects for the embellishment of the calendars, etc., sent out by them.

Painters, too, are falling into line, and even the family portraits we sometimes condemn no longer appear dwarfed by the hideous monstrosities, by courtesy called frames, which surrounded them a few years since. Now, the frame, like the correct setting of a jewel, merely serves to enhance the beauty of a picture, rather than to obliterate it.

With this advent of an era of better taste in art matters, there is less amateur dabbling in oils and water colors, which resulted in the impossible flowers and landscapes which glared at us from every side a few years since. The time thus won over that was wasted is now often spent in study along higher lines and with more worthy results.

Children are influenced greatly by pictures. It is the exceptional little one who cannot be amused and interested by them, and as they receive many of their first impressions of objects from reproductions, it is essential that the latter be of the best. Juvenile books have benefited greatly by the photographic processes and improved methods of drawing, etc., and illustration generally has made rapid strides. The picture books of a generation ago would be looked upon with contempt by the children of today, which is not a matter of regret to the writer, who is not of those who sigh for the "good old days."

Present days are more satisfactory, and those of the future promise even better things, for good taste is really an ethical quality and possesses great influence for good upon the mind and the life. The common, every-day people will acquire a refinement and delicacy of perception wholly unknown in the past, as more of beauty is placed within their reach, and cultivation of the finer faculties will serve to crowd from existence the sordid, the trivial and the base.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

LADIES' CROCHETED SKIRT.

(Rimmon Colors.)

Procure three skeins of blue Fleisher's Saxony worsted, two skeins each of black, pink, buff and red. A bone crochets hook No. 5.

Make a chain of blue 231 stitches long. Turn and make a double crochet in each stitch, always working into back part of stitch. (Double crochet is, insert needle in a generation ago would be looked upon with contempt by the children of today, which is not a matter of regret to the writer, who is not of those who sigh for the "good old days."

Break off and begin at the other end. Continue this for 30 rows. This forms the yoke and length of placket. Fasten the last row together, then work round and round from (*) all round, fasten.

Work 1 double in each of 3 stitches, 5 double all in next stitch, 1 double in each of 3 stitches, (*) 1 double in each of 3 stitches, 5 double all in next, 1 double in each of 3, fasten from (*) all round.

Tie on the pink and make (*) 1 double in each of 4 stitches, 3 double, all in next, 1 double in each of 4, pass by 2 stitches, repeat from (*) all round.

Then in same way a row of red, 1 row of blue, 1 buff, 1 black, 1 buff, 1 pink, 1 red, 1 blue, 7 pink, 1 blue, 1 red, 1 pink, 1 buff, 1 blue, 1 pink, 1 red, 1 blue.

Second round of widening with red (*) 1 double in each of 4 stitches, 5 all in next stitch, 1 double in each of 4 stitches, pass by 2, repeat from (*) all round.

Do 5 more rows of red with (*) 1 double in each of 5 stitches, 3 all in next, 1 double in each of 5, pass by 2, and so on from (*) all round.

Next 1 round of blue like last round of red, then 1 round of red, 1 pink, 1 buff, 1 black, 1 buff, 1 blue, 1 red, 1 pink, 1 red, 1 blue, 3 red, 3 pink, 3 blue.

31 round of widening with black (*) 1 double in each of 5 stitches, 5 all in next, 1 double in each of 5, pass by 2, and so on from (*) all round.

Three more rounds of black with (*) 1 double in each of 6, 3 all in next, 1 double in each of 6, pass by 2, repeat from (*) all round.

Then 1 round of buff like last round of black, 1 round pink, 1 red, 1 blue, 7 buff, 1 blue, 1 red, 1 pink, 1 buff, 1 black, 1 pink, 1 red, 1 blue, 3 red, 3 pink, 3 blue.

Now crochet a row of holes on top of yoke to run in ribbon. Finish this row of holes and down placket with a shell crocheted.

EVA M. NILES.

Needles and Thread.

Many expert seamstresses do not know there are three kinds of needles made for sewing on cotton cloth. The vast majority of needles used in domestic sewing are the long needles, or "sharps." Besides these needles the manufacturer makes "ground down," a somewhat shorter needle and "between," quite short, thick needle.

As we said, the majority of women use the sharp. It is more convenient, however,

for women with small hands and consequently short fingers to use the "ground down." Children should be taught to sew with "ground down" or "between," which do not bend easily. Women with long, short hands usually use "between," which are generally kept in stock at ordinary shops for a few customers. The "ground down" needle is found in every shop.

Sewing schools lay out the ordinary paper twenty-five mixed needles as follows: They consider the three No. 5 needles at the centre suitable only for the coarsest ofewing, like putting on the buttons of coats and many other purposes. The No. 6 needles are for heavy muslin hemming and No. 9 for fine muslin. No. 10 is used for the finest hemming on cotton, though for sheer cambric hemming there are No. 11 and No. 12.

The size of cotton used in sewing cotton cloth depends upon the size of the thread of the cloth. Nos. 70 and 80 are the sizes mostly used in hemming cotton underwear.

Nos. 60 and 70 are the cottons used in hemming table linen and linen or cotton sheeting, and pillow or bolster cases.

For bed towels on white muslin use a No. 8 needle and No. 46 cotton if you would accomplish your work with the greatest speed and in the most skillful manner. There are many special shapes in needles. The triangular-shaped needle of the saddle is useful in the household for sewing leather. This is a convenient needle to use in sewing on shoe buttons. In darning stockings use a moderately long needle, with a long eye. Too long darning needles are in the way of work. Try to use tools that are most suitable for the purpose for which they are needed if you would do your work expeditiously. A great deal of time is lost by the use of inferior tools. The best needles and the best thread will do the work which is to be done so much more rapidly and satisfactorily, and are to be found at so low a price, that it is an unwarrentable expenditure of time and trouble to use anything else.—N. Y. Tribune.

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CERTAINLY.

Palmer Coyne—"I heard of a man who buried a wife and child in the morning and went to the theatre at night."

Lotta Coyne—"He was a brute."

Palmer Coyne—"No. Undertaker."

Some delicious peanut macaroni served recently at a suburban luncheon were the best home made from the following receipt: One cup of chopped peanuts, one cup of powdered sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, and the whites of two eggs. The mixture is dropped on a buttered paper and baked to a light brown in a moderate oven. A quart of unshelled peanuts will yield the necessary cupful of chopped nuts.

The more milk a little child takes the better, that is, when it is past babyhood. A cup of warm milk between meals, with a crust or a biscuit, is very desirable, especially to a child who is very often called to go through a regular meal to keep up with the others. The time spent in study by a girl from twelve to eighteen years of age ought not to exceed six hours a day, while a boy of the same age may safely give eight hours to his tasks.

By the following of hygienic rules, however, much can be done to counteract or avert the evil consequences of excessive study.

First, as to food. It is unquestionably true that many school girls suffer from semi-starvation—not necessarily, because they eat too little, but because what they eat is not properly digested.

Three meals a day should be had, and the diet should be of a mixed character, not containing an undue proportion of starchy foods and sweets. Bread and cakes and pies and puddings are all good in their place if properly made, but they should be regarded only as accessory to the mainstays: meat, fruit, green vegetables, and—onions. The drink should be milk or water, and not coffee or tea.

Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but not good if the rind is cut off.

Green grapes are excellent food. Dried fruit—apple and peach—should be eaten sparingly, as they are not easily digested.

The great majority of small fresh fruit fruits are laxative. Clean chamois gloves make a strong soap with white castile soap, and two quarts of the suds will clean a child's hair. Use a bar of soap and a brush made of small whalebones, these being much better than the bristles. Crimped and waved locks are mainly responsible for the disease of the hair, but in order to keep the scalp in a healthy condition it is necessary to treat it to a systematic course of baths.

The Fashionable.

• The new fould silk in pastel colors is bound charmingly in the cashmere designs that must be seen to be appreciated.

• The newest girdles have a deep, graduated curve in the waist, and a bust that is very slender, and a bust that is very full.

• The woman that wishes to have lovely hair should persist in the use of the bristles. Every night before going to bed the hair should be well brushed, if possible with a brush made of small whalebones, these being much better than the bristles. Crimped and waved locks are mainly responsible for the disease of the hair, but in order to keep the scalp in a healthy condition it is necessary to treat it to a systematic course of baths.

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THE HORSE.

Among the Trotters and Pacers at Billy Gregg's Beautiful Farm, Andover, Me.
BY A. L. STANWOOD M. D., BUMFORD FALLS, ME.

Receiving an invitation from Elmer J. W. Thompson of Canton to accompany him to Andover, I cheerfully accepted, and on arriving at the farm we found Mr. Gregg just out with Gregg, a four-year-old stallion, by S. Crox, preparatory to giving him his work. We were warmly welcomed and were soon looking over the stock, while the help was hitching up Aclayone (2 1/2), by Aleyone (2 1/2); dam Clayrene, by S. yr's Harry Crox (2 1/2); second dam, Voluntary, by Volunteer; third dam, Fanny, by Seely's American Star. On being invited to a seat with Mr. Thompson we started out to exercise the horse.

It would be difficult to find another so fine a drive: in a stallion as Aclayone; so much power, even, true gaited, good-motion, upheaded, earered, nothing nothing on the road is always ready for a brush; weighs about 1200 pounds, and is as rugged as a bear. Mr. Gregg says he is satisfied that he can mark Aclayone in 2 1/2 or 2 1/4 on a mile track. Where is there a better horse? Old-time horsemen used to think Jay Gould (2 1/2) and the mighty D. Dixie (2 1/2) were of the best stock, and I think the breeding of Aclayone is similar to theirs. He certainly will sire some fine and good-headed ones.

Next, we rode after Gregg, a chestnut four-year-old, by S. Crox (2 1/2); dam, Ophelia (2 1/2), by Griffin (2 1/2); second dam, the dam of Gypsy M. (2 1/2). Gregg is fast, he is level headed, he is sound, and will take a fast record some day. Mr. Gregg said he would match him a half-mile heat on the ice with any horse in Maine. He has great faith in his ability to pace the ice. Gregg wears only light quarter boots for protection. He will be all ready when the bell rings, and "Billie" says that any one who comes to the wire three times ahead of him will get a record which will go to the barn with.

The next one hitched up was Oxone, a short-stallion three years old, by Aclayone (2 1/2); dam, Stalee a., by Allectus, son of Allectone (2 1/2) (and out of lots, she by Administrator, 2 1/2, out of the famous brood mare Jessie Peppa). Oxone's second dam is Si-sia (2 1/2), by Woodbrine (2 1/2), son of Nutwood (2 1/2). Here is the making of a trotter. What a good-gaited one he is! Even better than Aclayone in this respect, and he has the same good way of going on the road that his sire shows. He should make a great stock horse. He has the best of feet and legs and is as sound as a newly made dollar. He will take a mark of 2 3/4 this season. When he gets high growth he will be 16 hands high and will weigh from 1100 to 1200 pounds.

After riding behind and seeing the stallions Mr. Gregg hitched up Goldie Wilkes (2 1/2), by Bayard Wilkes (2 1/2); dam, the dam of Mamie Strike (2 1/2) and Miss Strike (trial 2 1/2), by Goldifader (2 1/2). This mare was unsteady last season, but Mr. Gregg thinks he will have her all right when the time arrives for racing and the money is hung up. She is very speedy, and there are not many in Maine that can go down the road with her. I give it as my judgment that had Bayard Wilkes lived he would have equalled any horse in Maine as a sire. He was a great loss, not only to the breeders, but to Mr. Drake. I hope that genealogist may have another horse as good.

Any one would naturally think that after seeing the speed we had seen, and this way back 20 miles from a railroad, not much more could be hitched up. "Wait," said Mr. Gregg. "Llewellyn, just bring on that mare from the corner box stall. I want to show the 'creme de la creme' the 'bottom' of the stable; the fastest thing I ever drove or rode after. This is the bay mare Nellidora." She stands 15 1/2 hands high, was foaled June 12, 1897, and is kind and true. She is by Aclayone (2 1/2); dam, Louviska (2 1/2), record made as a three-year-old, to high wheels, with no training, and the State record at that time, and dam of Malette (2 1/2) and Norland (2 1/2); trial, 2 1/2, all over half-mile rings. Nellidora's second dam is by Gideon; third dam by Winthrop Morris.

Now, I have ridden after fast horses, but I must say I never went through the air so fast behind a horse as Nellidora pulled. I do not believe there is a colt or filly in the world of the same age and with no more training that can outstrip this proud mare. She demonstrated that she could go a quarter in 33 seconds before 20,000 people as a two-year-old, and Mr. Gregg said she was not strong out only at the finish of the quarter. "I certainly think she can go quarter over Ruby in 30 seconds," said Mr. Gregg. Sired by the game race horse Aclayone (2 1/2) and from a mare as well-bred and full of nerve as Louviska is, I am satisfied that Nellidora can make any man's horse go the route out. She is a prize for any one, is a Maine product, and has demonstrated that we can raise extremely fast horses down in this corner of the Pine Tree State.

Another that we saw was Stalee, by Allectus; dam, Stalee (2 1/2), by Woodbrine (2 1/2). This is a big bay mare and she will make a great brood mare. She is the dam of Octone.

Aclayette, by Aclayone (2 1/2), dam, Wilketts, by Kentucky Wilkes (2 1/2); second dam by Daniel Lambert, is a good mare, very handsome, a fine roadster, a good-gaited trotter and will go well. She has style and finish and will be in the list some day.

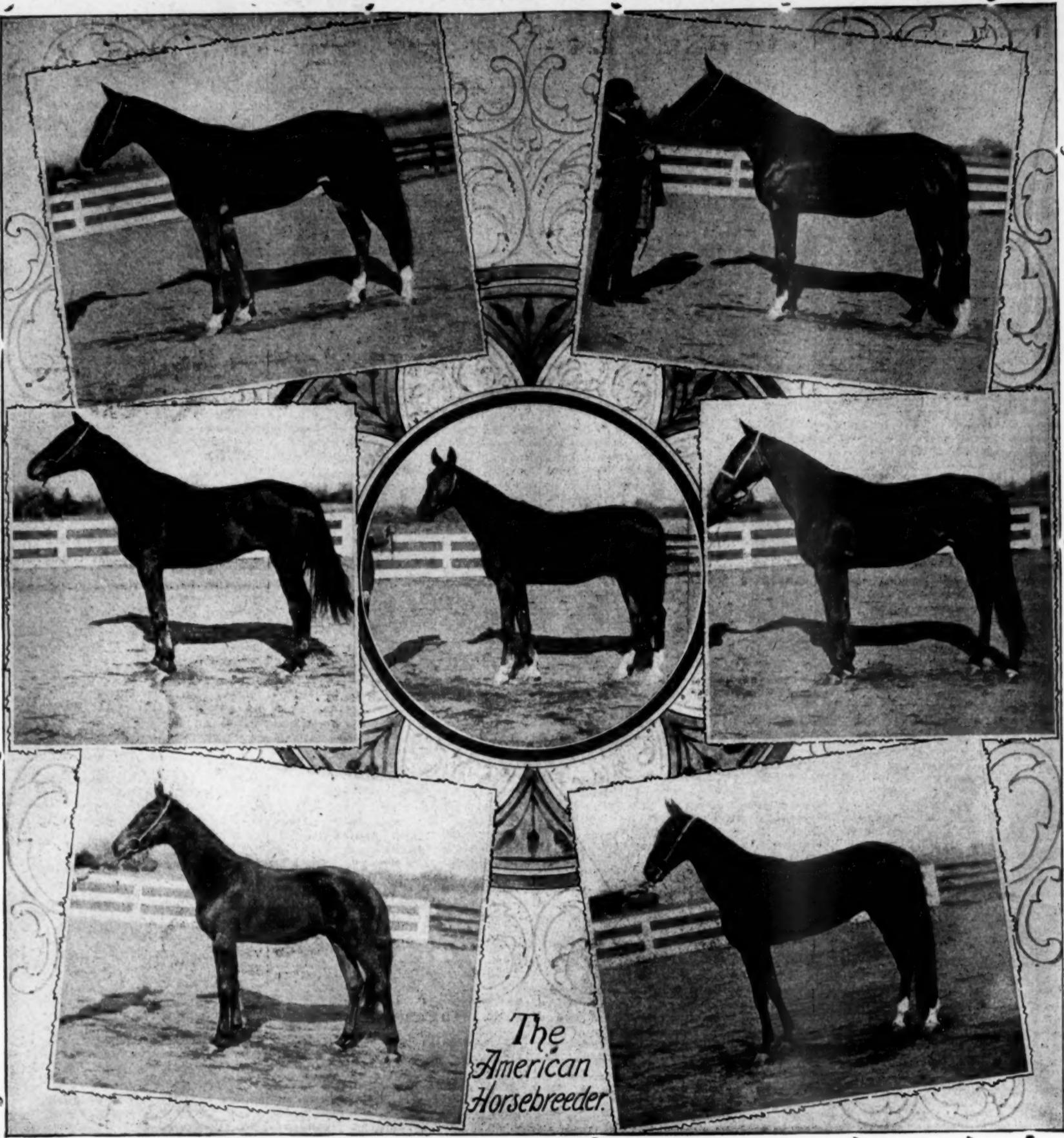
Mary Gold, by Aclayone (2 1/2), dam by Allectus, second dam, Susie W. (the dam of Embriko, 2 1/2); third dam, Pert, by Dirigo (2 1/2), is a finely finished, beautiful bay mare of good size, 15 1/2, and has plenty of substance with enough knee and hoof action for a show-ring performer.

Felicia, by Aclayone, dam by Allectus, second dam, Kitty Morris (2 1/2), by L. Morris, son of Geo. Knox, will make a stylish, elegant mare, and will fill the bill for any one who wants a first-class, highly finished trotter. She is a bay in color, three years old this season, and has been reserved for a brood mare.

Margredell, by St. Croix (2 1/2), dam, L. Morris, is four years old and a good-gaited trotter. She will be bred to Aclayone.

Among the youngsters are a weanling by Richard McGregor, dam, Nixie D. (dam of Iona S. 2 1/2), a black colt, full brother to Gregg, and a bay filly by Aclayone (2 1/2); dam, Lullah Rock (2 1/2), by Albrino. Mr. Gregg is very enthusiastic over this prospect.

The brood mares are Louviska (2 1/2)



MR. THOMAS W. LAWSON'S CAMPAIGNING STABLE.

LUCIO (3), bro. to LUCRATIVA, 2 1/4 I-2.
SAGWA, by SAYWA.
JACK ROCHE (4), by BOREAL, 2 1/2 3-4.

BORALMA (3), 2 1/2

GLORY, 2 1/4 I-4
MAMIE W. (3), 2 1/2 I-4
ARLINE CHIMES, by CHIMES, 2 1/2 3-4

Lullah Rock (2 1/2) and Katie S. (2 1/2), the mare by Daniel Morris (2 1/2); dam, Mag (dam of Fred Boone, 2 1/2); Banquo, 2 1/2, Shabu Wilkes, 2 1/2, etc. The mares all look heavy and are heavy with foal.

Besides the horse stock Mr. Gregg has several Jersey cows and some young neat stock; also 40 sheep, including a Hampshire Down buck that weighs 311 pounds, and has taken first prize for two years at the State Fair. Mr. Gregg will enlarge his barn this season to accommodate his increase of hay and stock. He is wintering 25 horses, four Jersey cows, three two-year-old halfers, and is a hustler from morning to night. I know of no farm in this section of Maine that can show as much speed for the number as this one.

Mr. Fred Smith of Andover showed us a brown filly by St. Croix (2 1/2); dam, the dam of S. Croix Wilkes (2 1/2). She is very shapely, with good limb, and he thinks she will go well this season.

Mr. Fred Barrett was driving a pacing gelding by Albrino which could pace well and steady.

The Barnes Brothers showed a large bay mare by Griffin (2 1/2), with foal by Aclayone; also a chestnut colt by Aclayone; dam, Kantaka, and a brown gelding that was good gaited and will go fast. These animals are very progressive, up-to-date breeders.

At Mr. Fred Russell's we saw a two-year-old gelding, standing 15 hands high, and sired by Victor Patchen; also a filly whose sire is unknown but whose dam is Louviska. This filly is small but well shaped.

How to Treat a Man.

NOTES BY A HORSE.

"When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness, promptly seize an embow or a cart stake and pound him on the head or on the ribs. If this does not reanimate him, kick him violently. This treatment will restore him if persistently administered.

"If a man finds a load too heavy for his strength, knock him down, and hammer him thoroughly with a club. This will increase his power, and he will make no more fuss. But do not on any account decrease his load. That would look too much like common sense or humanity, and he will be likely to balk again when overloaded.

"Ply the whip frequently on a man who is at work. No matter if he is doing his best, hit him often, lest he take some comfort. If his load is light oblige him to go faster to make up for it. Work, say him, abuse him enough to reduce his average life one half, as is done with horses.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy and Painless Cure for the Safest, Best BLISTERING and PAINKILLING Balsam or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. Impalpable to produce scabs or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price, 50¢. Send for circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

"Fasten your man's head in a strained position, with his eyes up to the sun. This will give him a fine appearance and prevent stumbling. Of course, he will not be able to do as much work in this fix, but it makes him wretched, and it is also stylish.

"Make your man mind or kill him, whether he understands what you want or not. If he doesn't understand, clubbing will improve his intellect. Don't manifest any patience or sense, for that ruins your man's honesty. The more wretched you can make your man the better.

"If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any water for two days. That will teach him to be thirsty at any time you choose to water him. In fact, he should learn to do without water.

"In winter remove his clothing to prevent his taking cold. He will also dry quicker when you've driven him. Hanz a bla ket

on his back with his neck and limbs exposed, same as with crippled horses. Men thus treated are much healthier.

"When your man is frightened do not speak to him, let it soothe and assure him, but saw his mouth violently and lash him severely. Nothing allays fright or nervousness like abuse.

"If it is not convenient to feed your man at noon let him go hungry, and by active use of the whip secure a much work as food would do. Of course this won't make him fast, but men are cheap now and food costs money.

"Put tight shoes on your man and keep them there until he is lame. This will make him thoroughly miserable, as it does horses.

"When you hit a man get all you can out of him, and don't be hampered by humane sentiment. Nobility consists not in wisdom or kindness, but in manly over-cruelty.

"riding the rights and feelings of all other beings. I am sure these rules are correct, for I learned them when a colt from my master, and surely he knows what is right. And does not man do as he would be done by?"

Hartford (O.) News.

A crowd assembled at East Hartford last Saturday afternoon in anticipation of the race between Mr. Griswold's Koefer and Jencks' Mocking Bird, but, much to the disappointment of the horsemen, the race did not materialize, as neither of the contestants showed up. They say that Koefer was not in condition. It looks now as if the race may not come off at all.

The local horsemen have been trying to enjoy the Washington-street speedway for some time, as the ice storm of Jan. 29 forced a little sleighing and many were

...\$7500...
FOR TROTTERS.

\$10,000 FOR \$1.00

...\$2500...
FOR PACERS.

HARTFORD FUTURITY

\$10,000 No strings tied.
Three to enter, two to start.

CHARTER OAK PARK
HARTFORD, CONN.

The most liberal Futurity ever offered.

Entries can be made at any time up to date of closing.

MARCH 10, 1900.

FOR FOALS OF 1900 TO BE RACED AS 3-YEAR-OLDS IN 1903.

For Colts, Fillies and Geldings (foals of 1900, the produce of mares nominated to be trotted and paced in 1903. TROTTING. Division \$6000 to First Horse, \$1000 to Second, \$500 to Third.

PACING. " 2000 " " 300 " 200 "

Entrance and Refunding Clause. Only \$1.00 (one-hundredth of 1 per cent.) with nomination of mare, March 10, 1900. If mare proves barren or foal dies before Nov 1, 1900, first payment will be refunded, after which date no payment will be refunded for any reason. **No Substitution in any event.**

PAYMENTS. \$5.00 (one-twentieth of 1 per cent.) Nov. 1, 1900, when color and sex of foal must be given! \$10.00 (one-tenth of 1 per cent.) March 1, 1901. \$10.00 (one-tenth of 1 per cent.) March 1, 1902. \$5.00 (one-twentieth of 1 per cent.) March 1, 1903, when name and gait of animal must be stated.

Full paid up starting fee **ONLY \$31.00**, less than one-third of one per cent.

In entries the name, color and breeding of the mare must be given, also name of horse to which she was bred 1899.

National Trotting Association Rules in force on day of race will prevail.

Entries Close Saturday, March 10, 1900.

Remember money refunded Nov. 1, 1900, if foal dies, or mare proves barren. **NO SUBSTITUTION.**

Mail Entries to

FASIC-TIPTON CO., Madison Square Garden, New York.

out trying their fast ones. Meanwhile, the trainers at Charter Oak Park had been having a miniature race meeting, as the track was covered with ice and furnished some of the best sport of the winter, although the city men did not know it until the next day.

Here are a few workouts. Fred Hyde drove Sylvanway (2 1/2) a half in 1 1/4 to common steels. Colonel Graves's Altwain (3) stepped an eighth in 18 seconds, and the two-year-old filly Carita, by W. L. H. did the half in 1 1/4. Hyde drove both horses.

Fred R. Younis with Shorty (2 1/2) won the half in 1 1/4, and Harry Reynolds drove his yearling filly by Red Eddy an eighth in 19 seconds. Joe Dannish had Handy (2 1/2) and Monot out, and Mat Darcy had his two-year-old Bingen colt Sir Walter Raleigh out for a while.

O Washington street were noticed Harry Bush with Mocking Bird, Charles J. Stuck with Handy Girl, Danny Maher with Tod Crooks. Dr. Brainerd had his Haldane mare Hester hooked to a skeleton racer. The mare was bought from George L. Clark of Meriden recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosser were out behind Gladys in a light carriage, the snow being too scarce up his way for sleighs.

Mr. L. G. Wiley has bought the Norwood (2 1/2). She is a fine snow horse. They say that Jerome Eddy (2 1/2) and Gib Doolittle has a wonder.

It is said that the July meeting at Charter Oak may not be held this year. The reason given is too much expense.

In a report of the Springfield snow race I do not see the name of that good snow horse, Auction. Where is he? Will some writer let your readers know about the horse. When Dr. Black had him some years ago he was a hard horse to beat.

J. H. Ott has returned from the West with a load of horses. He says there was no snow but plenty of mud.

"THE REINSMAN."
LESS THAN HALF the price of straw is one reason why you should use German Peat Moss for horse bedding. C. H. Barrett, Importer, 45 North Market street, Boston.

John Fitch, Hamilton, Ont., states that the dam of Charly B. (2 1/2) is by Hamlet (2 1/2), son of Highland Bay, out of a thoroughbred mare. Charly B.'s colt has been a steed by Hamlet 160, son of Volunteer 55. High and Bay is a son of Hamlet, by Volunteer, and out of Black Maria, by Mambrino Chief 11.

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